Regional Information Report No. 5J08-01

Success in Achieving Salmon Escapement Goals in Monitored Systems—Prepared at the request of the House Fisheries Committee

Edited by

Geron Bruce

February 2008

Alaska Department of Fish and Game **Division of Commercial Fisheries**

Symbols and Abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations, and others approved for the Système International d'Unités (SI), are used without definition in the following reports by the Divisions of Sport Fish and of Commercial Fisheries: Fishery Manuscripts, Fishery Data Series Reports, Fishery Management Reports, Special Publications and the Division of Commercial Fisheries Regional Reports. All others, including deviations from definitions listed below, are noted in the text at first mention, as well as in the titles or footnotes of tables, and in figure or figure captions.

Weights and measures (metric)

centimeter	cm
deciliter	dL
gram	g
hectare	ha
kilogram	kg
kilometer	km
liter	L
meter	m
milliliter	mL
millimeter	mm

Weights and measures (English)

cubic feet per second	ft^3/s
foot	ft
gallon	gal
inch	in
mile	mi
nautical mile	nmi
ounce	oz
pound	lb
quart	qt
yard	yd

Time and temperature

day	d
degrees Celsius	°C
degrees Fahrenheit	°F
degrees kelvin	K
hour	h
minute	min
second	s

Physics and chemistry

all atomic symbols	
alternating current	AC
ampere	A
calorie	cal
direct current	DC
hertz	Hz
horsepower	hp
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH
parts per million	ppm
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰
volts	V
watts	W

General

Alaska Administrative Code	AAC
all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.
all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.
at	@
compass directions:	
east	E
north	N
south	S
west	W
copyright	©
corporate suffixes:	
Company	Co.
Corporation	Corp.
Incorporated	Inc.
Limited	Ltd.
District of Columbia	D.C.
et alii (and others)	et al.
et cetera (and so forth)	etc.
exempli gratia (for example)	e.g.
Federal Information Code	FIC
id est (that is)	i.e.
latitude or longitude	lat. or long.
monetary symbols (U.S.)	$, ¢
months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan,...,Dec
registered trademark	®
trademark	™
United States (adjective)	U.S.
United States of America (noun)	USA
U.S.C.	United States Code
U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)

Measures (fisheries)

fork length	FL
mideye-to-fork	MEF
mideye-to-tail-fork	METF
standard length	SL
total length	TL

Mathematics, statistics

all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations	
alternate hypothesis	H_A
base of natural logarithm	*e*
catch per unit effort	CPUE
coefficient of variation	CV
common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2, etc.)
confidence interval	CI
correlation coefficient (multiple)	R
correlation coefficient (simple)	r
covariance	cov
degree (angular)	°
degrees of freedom	df
expected value	*E*
greater than	>
greater than or equal to	≥
harvest per unit effort	HPUE
less than	<
less than or equal to	≤
logarithm (natural)	ln
logarithm (base 10)	log
logarithm (specify base)	$\log_2$, etc.
minute (angular)	'
not significant	NS
null hypothesis	H_O
percent	%
probability	P
probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
second (angular)	"
standard deviation	SD
standard error	SE
variance	
population	Var
sample	var

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SUCCESS IN ACHIEVING SALMON ESCAPEMENT GOALS IN MONITORED SYSTEMS—PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF THE HOUSE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

By
Geron Bruce
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Juneau

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Commercial Fisheries
Juneau, AK

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Geron Bruce,
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries
1255 W. 8th St., P.O. Box 115526, Juneau AK 99811-5526

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ABSTRACT

This report is a compilation of actual salmon escapement numbers compared to salmon escapement goals for years 2001 through 2007 for Chinook, sockeye, coho, pink and chum salmon. Statewide summaries and regional summaries are included.

Key words: escapement, escapement goals, Chinook, sockeye, coho, pink, chum, salmon, Region

STATEWIDE SUMMARY

Figure 1.–Statewide summary of salmon escapements compared to goals for the years 2001 to 2007.

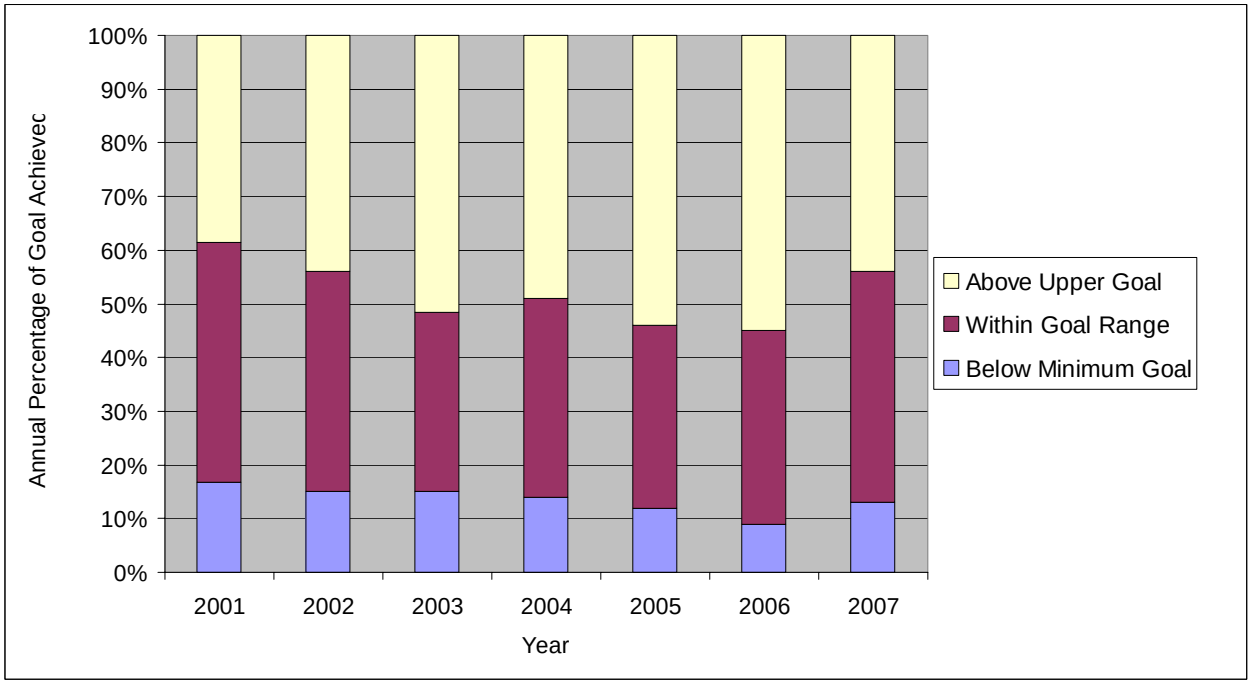

Table 1.–Statewide salmon escapements compared to goals for the years 2001 to 2007.

Statewide	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Stocks	296	298	298	301	269	250	238
Below Minimum Goal							
• Number	50	45	46	43	32	23	31
• Percent	17%	15%	15%	14%	12%	9%	13%
Within Goal Range							
• Number	132	123	99	110	92	89	102
• Percent	45%	41%	33%	37%	34%	36%	43%
Above Upper Goal							
• Number	114	130	153	148	145	138	105
• Percent	39%	44%	51%	49%	54%	55%	44%

REGIONAL SUMMARIES

REGION 1: SOUTHEAST REGION

Table 2.–List of rivers in the Southeast region that are above their upper escapement goal (A), within their escapement goal (W) or below their escapement goal (B). See Appendix A for comments.

Species	Stock	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Chinook	Andrew Creek	A	A	W	A	A	A	W
	Blossom River	B	B	B	W	W	W	B
	Chickamin River	A	A	A	W	A	A	W
	Chilkat River	A	A	A	W	W	W	B
	Keta River	W	W	W	W	W	A	W
	King Salmon River	W	W	B	W	W	W	
	Klukshu River	W	W	W	A	B	B	B
	Situk River	W	W	A	W	W	W	W
	Stikine River	A	A	A	A	A	W	W
	Taku River	W	W	W	A	W	W	B
	Unuk River	A	W	W	W	W	W	W
Sockeye	Akwe River	A	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Chilkat Lake	A	A	A	A	W	B	B
	Chilkoot Lake	W	W	W	W	W	A	A
	East Alsek River	W	W	A	A	A	A	A
	Hugh Smith Lake	B	B	A	A	A	A	A
	Klukshu River	W	A	A	W	B	W	W
	Lost River	W	W	A	W	W	W	W
	McDonald Lake	B	B	A	B	NA	B	B
	Redoubt Lake	B	W	A	A	A	A	A
	Situk River	W	W	A	W	W	A	A
	Speel Lake	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	Stikine River	A	W	A	W	W	W	NA
	Tahltan Lake	B	B	A	A	A	A	A
	Taku River	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Coho	Auke Creek	A	A	A	W	W	A	W
	Berners River	A	A	A	A	W	W	NA
	Steep Creek	A	A	A	B	W	NA	NA
	Jordan Creek	W	A	W	B	W	NA	NA
	Switzer Creek	W	A	A	W	W	NA	NA
	Chilkat River	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	A	B
	Ford Arm Lake	W	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Hugh Smith Lake	A	A	A	W	A	W	A
	Ketchikan Survey Index Area	A	A	A	A	A	W	W
	Lost River	W	A	W	W	B	W	W
	Montana Creek	W	A	W	B	B	W	B
	Peterson Creek	W	W	W	A	W	A	W
	Sitka Survey Index Area	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Situk River	W	A	W	A	W	W	W
	Italio River	NA	NA	A	A	A	NA	NA
	Taku River	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Tsiu River	W	A	A	NA	W	W	W
Pink	NSE Inside	W	W	A	W	A	W	W
	NSE Outside	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	SSE	A	A	A	A	A	W	A
	Situk River	W	W	A	A	A	W	A

Note: NA=Figure not available.

Figure 2.–Southeast region salmon escapements compared to goals for the years 2001 to 2007.

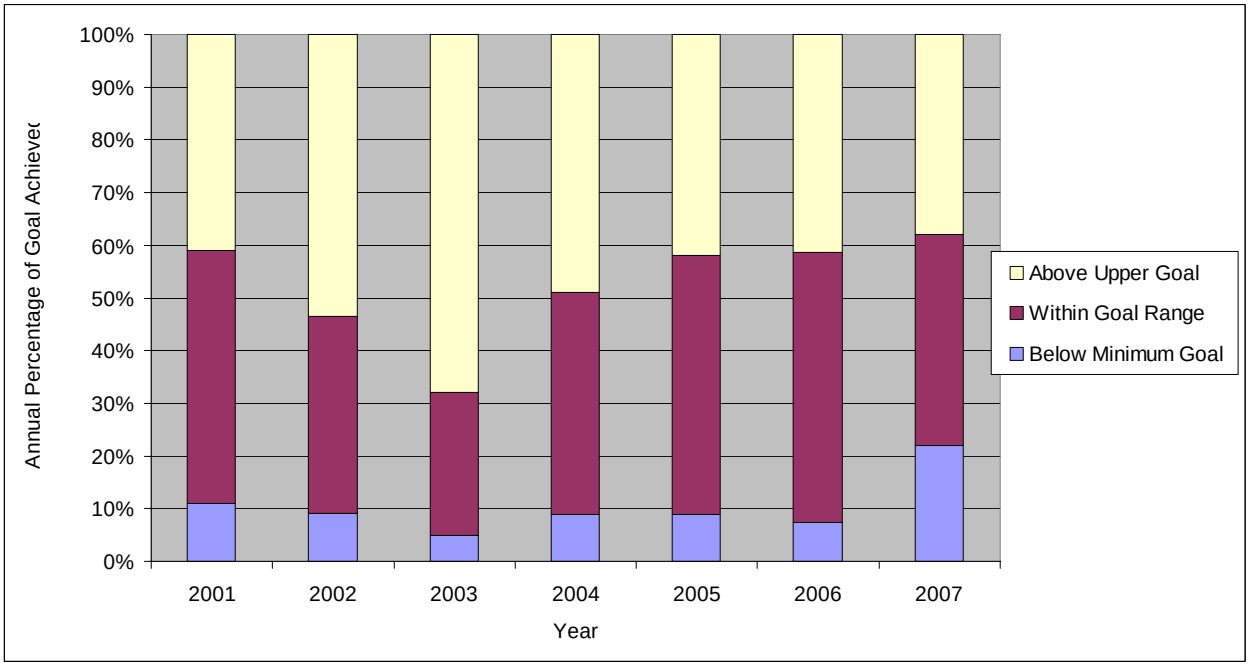

Table 3.–Southeast region salmon escapements compared to goals for the years 2001 to 2007.

Southeast Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Stocks	44	43	44	43	43	41	37
Below Minimum Goal							
• Number	5	4	2	4	4	3	8
• Percent	11%	9%	5%	9%	9%	7%	22%
Within Goal Range							
• Number	21	16	12	18	21	21	15
• Percent	48%	37%	27%	42%	49%	51%	40%
Above Upper Goal							
• Number	18	23	30	21	18	17	14
• Percent	41%	53%	68%	49%	42%	41%	38%

REGION 2: CENTRAL REGION

Table 4.–List of rivers in the Central region that are above their upper escapement goal (A), within their escapement goal (W) or below their escapement goal (B). See Appendix B for comments.

Species	Stock	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Prince William Sound								
Chinook	Copper River	A	B	A	A	B	NA	NA
Sockeye	Upper Copper River	W	A	W	W	W	A	NA
	Copper River Delta	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	Bering River	B	W	W	W	W	B	W
	Coghill Lake	W	W	A	W	W	W	A
	Eshamy Lake	A	A	W	B	W	A	B
Coho	Copper River Delta	W	A	A	A	A	A	W
	Bering River	W	A	W	W	A	A	A
Pink	Even-Year Broodline		B		W		NA	
	Odd-Year Broodline	W		A		A		W
Chum	Eastern District	W	W	W	W	W	NA	W
	Northern District	W	W	W	W	W	NA	W
	Coghill District	W	B	W	W	W	NA	W
	Northwestern District	W	W	W	W	W	NA	W
	Southestern District	W	W	W	W	W	NA	W
Upper Cook Inlet								
Chinook	Alexander Creek	W	B	B	W	W	B	B
	Campbell Creek	A	A	A	A	A	A	W
	Chuitna River	W	W	W	A	W	W	B
	Chulitna River	W	A	NA	W	W	W	A
	Clear (Chunilna) Creek	W	A	NA	A	W	W	W
	Crooked Creek	W	W	A	A	A	W	W
	Deshka River	W	A	A	A	A	A	W
	Eagle River, South Fork	W	B	W	B	B	NA	W
	Goose Creek	MA	W	B	W	W	W	B
	Kenai River, Early Run	W	W	W	A	W	NA	A
	Kenai River, Late Run	W	W	W	A	W	NA	W
	Lake Creek	W	W	A	A	W	W	W
	Lewis River	W	W	A	A	W	W	B
	Little Susitna River	W	W	W	W	A	A	W
	Little Willow Creek	A	W	W	A	W	W	W
	Montana Creek	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	Peters Creek	A	A	A	A	W	W	W
	Prairie Creek	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	Sheep Creek	NA	W	NA	B	W	B	B
	Talachulitna River	W	A	A	A	W	A	W
	Theodore River	W	W	W	B	B	A	B
	Willow Creek	A	W	A	A	W	W	B
Sockeye	Crescent River	A	W	A	A	A	A	A
	Fish Creek (Knik)	W	A	A	W	B	A	W
	Kasilof River	A	W	A	A	A	A	A
	Kenai River	B	W	A	A	A	A	W
	Russian River, Early Run	A	A	W	A	A	A	W
	Russian River, Late Run	W	W	A	A	W	W	W
	Yentna River	B	B	A	B	B	W	B
Coho	Campbell Creek	W	A	B	A	A	A	NA
	Jim Creek	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Little Susitna River	A	A	W	A	A	NA	B
Pink	No stocks with an escapement goal							
Chum	Clearwater Creek	A	A	W	W	NA	NA	NA

-continued-

Table 4. Page 2 of 2.

Species	Stock	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bristol Bay								
Chinook	Alagnak River	A	A	A	A	A	NA	NA
	Egegik River	B	A	A	A	B	NA	NA
	Naknek River	A	A	A	A	NA	NA	NA
Sockeye	Kvichak River	B	B	B	W	W	W	W
	Naknek River	W	W	W	W	A	W	A
	Egegik River	W	W	W	W	A	A	A
	Ugashik River	W	W	W	W	W	W	A
	Wood River	W	W	W	A	W	A	A
	Igushik River	A	B	W	W	A	A	A
	Nushagak River	A	B	W	W	A	W	W
	Togiak River	A	W	A	W	W	A	A
Lower Cook Inlet								
Chinook	Deep Creek	W	W	A	A	A	W	W
	Ninilchik River	W	W	B	W	W	W	W
	Anchor River	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sockeye	English Bay	W	A	A	A	W	A	A
	Delight Lake	W	A	W	W	A	W	A
	Desire Lake	B	A	B	W	B	A	W
	Bear Lake	A	A	A	W	A	A	A
	Aialik Lake	W	W	W	A	W	W	W
	Mikfik Lake	B	A	A	A	B	A	W
	Chenik Lake	B	W	A	A	A	A	A
	Amakdedori Creek	A	A	A	A	W	B	A
Pink	Humpy Creek	W	W	A	W	A	W	W
	China Poot Creek	W	W	W	W	A	W	W
	Tutka Creek	B	W	A	A	A	A	W
	Barabara Creek	W	W	W	W	A	W	A
	Seldovia Creek	B	W	W	A	A	A	A
	Port Graham River	W	A	W	A	A	A	A
	Port Chatham	W	W	A	A	A	A	W
	Windy Creek Right	W	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Windy Creek Left	A	W	A	W	A	A	W
	Rocky River	A	A	A	W	A	A	A
	Port Dick Creek	W	A	A	B	A	W	W
	Island Creek	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	South Nuka Island Creek	A	A	A	W	W	W	W
	Desire Lake	A	A	A	A	A	A	W
	Bear Creek and Salmon Creek	B	B	B	B	A	W	NA
	Thumb Cove	W	W	W	W	W	W	NA
	Humpy Cove	B	W	W	W	A	A	NA
	Tonsina Creek	W	A	W	W	A	A	NA
	Bruin River	B	A	W	W	W	A	A
	Sunday Creek	W	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Brown's Peak Creek	A	A	A	W	A	A	A
Chum	Port Graham River	A	A	W	B	B	W	W
	Dogfish Lagoon	W	A	A	W	B	A	W
	Rocky River	W	A	A	A	A	A	W
	Port Dick Creek	B	A	A	A	A	W	W
	Island Creek	B	W	A	A	A	B	B
	Big Kamishak River	A	W	W	A	A	A	W
	Little Kamishak River	A	W	W	A	W	A	W
	McNeil River	W	B	W	B	W	A	B
	Bruin River	A	W	A	A	A	W	B
	Ursus Cove	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Cottonwood Creek	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Iniskin Bay	A	A	A	A	A	A	B

Note: NA=Figure not available.

Figure 3.–Central region salmon escapements compared to goals for the years 2001 to 2007.

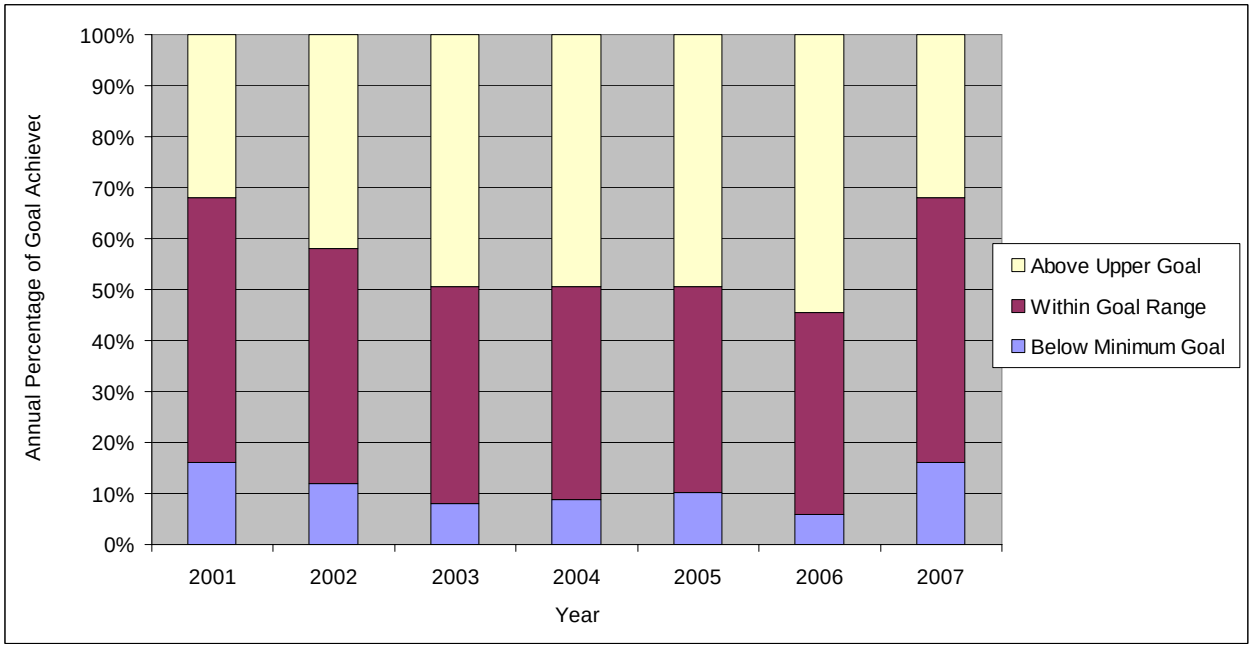

Table 5.–Central region salmon escapements compared to goals for the years 2001 to 2007.

Central Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Stocks	100	102	99	101	99	86	90
Below Minimum Goal							
• Number	16	12	8	9	10	5	14
• Percent	16%	12%	8%	9%	10%	6%	16%
Within Goal Range							
• Number	52	47	42	42	40	34	47
• Percent	52%	46%	42%	42%	40%	40%	52%
Above Upper Goal							
• Number	32	43	49	50	49	47	29
• Percent	32%	42%	49%	50%	49%	55%	32%

REGION 3: ARCTIC-YUKON-KUSKOKWIM REGION

Table 6.–List of rivers in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim region that are above their upper escapement goal (A), within their escapement goal (W) or below their escapement goal (B). See Appendix C for comments.

Species	Stock	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Norton Sound								
Chinook	Unalakleet River	W	W	W	B	B	NA	W
	Fish/Boston River aerial	A	NA	W	W	B	NS	NS
	Kwiniuk River tower	A	A	A	A	W	B	B
	Shaktoolik River aerial	A	B	B	B	NA	NA	W
	North River tower	A	W	W	B	B	B	W
	Unalakleet/Old Woman River aerial	A	NA	NA	B	B	NA	W
Sockeye	Salmon Lake/Grand Central aerial	W	B	A	A	A	A	A
	Glacial Lake aerial	W	B	W	W	A	A	W
	Pilgrim River weir							A
Coho	Kanektok River aerial	W	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	M F Goodnews River weir	W	W	W	W	W	A	W
	Kogrukluk River Weir	W	W	A	W	W	W	W
Pink	Nome River weir	W	W	B	W	W	A	A
	Kwiniuk River tower	W	W	W	W	W	A	A
	Niukluk River tower	W	W	W	W	W	A	A
	North River tower	W	W	W	W	W	A	A
Chum	Subdistrict 1 Aggregate	B	W	B	W	A	A	A
	Sinuk River aerial	B	A	B	B	W	W	A
	Nome River weir	B	B	B	W	A	A	A
	Bonanza River aerial	W	W	B	B	A	B	A
	Snake River weir	W	A	W	W	A	A	A
	Solomon River aerial	W	A	B	W	A	A	A
	Flambeau River aerial	W	A	B	A	A	A	A
	Eldorado River weir	W	A	B	B	A	A	A
	Fish/Boston/Niukluk River aerial	W	NA	B	B	NA	NA	NA
	Niukluk River tower	W	W	W	B	B	B	A
	Kwiniuk River tower	W	A	W	B	W	A	A
	Tubutuluk River	W	NA	B	NA	B	NA	B
	Unalakleet/Old Woman River aerial	W	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B
Yukon								
Chinook	Chena River	A	A	A	A	NA	NA	W
	Salcha River	A	A	A	A	W	NA	W
	E F Andreafsky aerial	NA	B	NA	A	A	NA	W
	W F Andreafsky aerial	NA	B	W	A	W	W	A
	Anvik aerial	NA	W	NA	A	A	A	W
	Nulato aerial	NA	W	NA	A	B	W	A
	Gisasa aerial	A	B	NA	W	A	W	W
	Canada Mainstem	A	W	W	W	W	W	B
Coho	Delta Clearwater River boat/aerial	A	A	A	A	A	W	W
Chum	E F Andreafsky weir	B	B	B	B	B	W	W
	Anvik sonar	B	W	B	W	W	W	W
	Yukon River Drainage	B	A	A	W	A	A	A
	Tanana River	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Delta River	B	W	A	A	A	A	A
	Toklat River	B	B	B	W	NA	NA	NA
	Upper Yukon River Trib.	B	B	W	W	A	A	A
	Chandalar River	B	W	A	W	A	A	A
	Sheenjek River	B	B	B	B	A	A	W
	Fishing Branch River (Canada)	B	B	W	W	A	A	B
	Yukon River Mainstem (Canada)	B	W	W	W	A	A	A

-continued-

Table 6. Page 2 of 2.

Species	Stock	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Kuskokwim								
Chinook	Goodnews River aerial	NS	W	A	A	NS	A	NS
	M F Goodnews River weir	NS	W	W	W	A	A	A
	Kanektok River aerial	NS	NS	W	A	A	A	NS
	Kwethluk River weir	NS	W	A	A	NS	A	A
	Kisaralik aerial	NS	A	W	A	A	A	A
	Aniak aerial	NS	W	A	A	NS	A	A
	Salmon (Aniak) aerial	NS	A	A	A	A	NS	A
	Holitna aerial	NS	W	NS	A	A	A	NS
	Cheeneetnuk (Stony River) aerial	NS	W	W	W	W	W	NS
	Gagaryah (Stony River) aerial	NS	W	A	W	W	W	A
	Salmon (Pitka Fork) aerial	NS	W	W	W	A	W	W
	Kogrukluk River Weir	NS	W	W	A	A	A	W
Chum	M F Goodnews River weir	A	W	W	W	W	A	A
	Kanektok River areial	A	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
	Kogrukluk River Weir	A	A	W	W	A	A	A
	Aniak sonar	B	W	W	A	A	A	A
Kotzebue								
Sockeye	Kanektok River aerial	W	B	A	A	A	A	NS
	Goodnews River aerial	W	NS	W	A	NS	A	NS
	M F Goodnews River weir	W	B	W	W	A	A	A
Coho	Kwiniuk River aerial	W	NS	W	W	NS	NS	A
	Niukluk River/Ophir Creek aerial	W	W	NS	W	NS	NS	W
	North River aerial	NS	B	NS	W	A	NS	A
Chum	Noatak and Eli Rivers aerial	W	NS	NS	B	NS	A	NS
	Upper Kobuk w/ Selby River aerial	W	NS	W	A	NS	NS	NS
	Salmon River aerial	W	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
	Tutuksuk aerial	W	NS	NS	NS	W	NS	NS
	Squirrel aerial	W	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS

Note: NA=Figure not available, NS=No survey.

Figure 4.–Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim region salmon escapements compared to goals for the years 2001 to 2007.

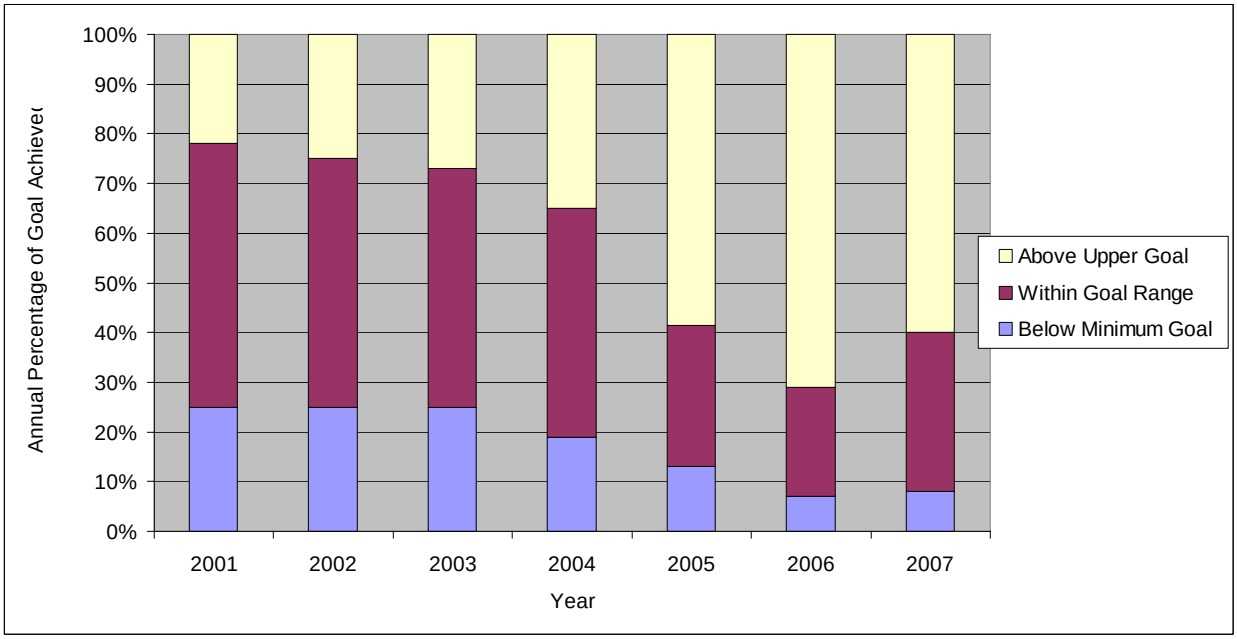

Table 7.–Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim region salmon escapements compared to goals for the years 2001 to 2007.

AYK Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Stocks	59	60	60	68	60	55	60
Below Minimum Goal							
• Number	15	15	15	13	8	4	5
• Percent	25%	25%	25%	19%	13%	7%	8%
Within Goal Range							
• Number	31	30	29	31	17	12	19
• Percent	53%	50%	48%	46%	28%	22%	32%
Above Upper Goal							
• Number	13	15	16	24	35	39	36
• Percent	22%	25%	27%	35%	58%	71%	60%

REGION 4: WESTWARD REGION

Table 8.–List of rivers in the Westward region that are above their upper escapement goal (A), within their escapement goal (W) or below their escapement goal (B). See Appendix D for comments.

Species	Stock	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Kodiak								
Chinook	Nelson River	A	A	W	A	A	W	W
	Chignik River	A	A	A	A	A	A	W
Coho	Pasagshak River	A	A	A	A	NA	B	W
	Buskin River	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Olds River	A	A	A	A	A	W	B
	American River	B	A	W	W	B	A	B
Chignik								
Chinook	Karluk River	W	W	W	A	W	W	B
	Ayakulik River	A	A	A	A	W	B	W
Sockeye	Cinder River	A	W	A	A	A	A	A
	Ilnik River	W	W	A	A	A	A	A
	Meshik River	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Sandy River	W	W	A	B	A	W	W
	Bear River Early Run	A	A	A	A	A	W	W
	Bear River Late Run	A	A	A	B	A	W	W
	Nelson River	A	A	A	A	A	W	A
	Christianson Lagoon	W	W	A	A	A	W	A
	Swanson Lagoon	W	W	A	A	B	B	W
	North Creek	W	A	A	A	A	W	A
	Orzinski Lake	A	A	A	A	A	W	A
	Mortensen Lagoon	A	W	A	A	A	A	A
	Thin Point Lake	A	A	A	A	W	W	A
	Middle Lagoon	A	A	W	A	B	El 2006	
	McLees Lake	A	A	A	El 2004			
	Chignik River Early Run	A	W	B	W	W	W	W
	Chignik River Late Run	A	A	A	W	W	A	W
	Malina Creek	A	A	W	W	W	W	A
	Pauls Bay	W	W	W	W	B	B	El 2007
	Litnik River	B	B	B	B	W	W	A
	Little River	B	A	A	W	El 2005		A
	Uganik Lake	B	B	W	A	El 2005		A
	Karluk River Early Run	A	A	A	A	A	W	A
	Karluk River Late Run	W	W	A	B	A	W	A
	Ayakulik River	W	W	B	W	W	B	W
	Upper Station River Early Run	W	W	A	A	W	B	W
	Upper Station River Late Run	B	W	A	W	W	W	W
	Akalura River	B	B	B	B	El 2005		
	Frazer Lake	W	B	A	A	W	W	W
	Saltery Lake	A	A	A	A	W	W	W
	Pasagshak River	W	W	A	A	A	W	A
	Buskin Lake	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Coho	Nelson River	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Thin Point Lake	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Litnik River	A	A	B	NA	El 2005		
	Portage Creek	NA	NA	B	W	El 2005		
	Bear Creek	A	W	A	W	El 2005		
	Big Bay Creek	W	A	B	W	El 2005		
	Pauls Lake	A	B	W	B	El 2005		
	Karluk River	A	A	B	W	El 2005		
	Ayakulik River	B	A	B	B	El 2005		
	Upper Station River	W	A	B	A	El 2005		
	Akalura River	W	A	A	NA	El 2005		
	Dog Salmon River	B	A	W	NA	El 2005		
	Saltery Lake	B	B	B	NA	El 2005		
	Roslyn Creek	W	W	B	B	El 2005		

-continued-

Table 8. Page 2 of 2.

Species	Stock	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Chignik								
Pink	Bechevin Bay Section Index (5 systems) odd year	A		B		A		A
	Bechevin Bay Section Index (5 systems) even year		B		A		A	
	SE District Mainland Index (45 systems) all years	W	W	A	A	A	A	MO
	Shumagin Islands Section Index (27 systems) all years	W	W	A	A	A	A	MO
	South Central District Index (16 systems) odd year	W		A		A		MO
	South Central District Index (16 systems) even year		W		A		A	MO
	Southwestern District Index (45 systems) odd year	B		A		A		MO
	Southwestern District Index (45 systems) even year		A		A		A	MO
	Unimak District Index (10 systems) odd year	B		A		B		MO
	Unimak District Index (10 systems) even year		B		B		B	MO
	South Peninsula Total even-year		A		A		A	
	South Peninsula Total odd-year	W		A		A		W
	Unalaska District (17 streams) even year		B					
	Unalaska District (17 streams) odd year	W		W		MO	MO	MO
	Chignik Bay District Index (3 streams)	A	A	A	A	MO	MO	MO
	Central District Index (8 streams)	A	B	A	A	MO	MO	MO
	Eastern District Index (21 streams)	A	A	A	A	MO	MO	MO
	Western District Index (6 streams)	A	A	A	A	MO	MO	MO
	Perryville District Index (9 streams)	A	B	B	A	MO	MO	MO
	Entire Chignik Management Area Peak (Even Years)		A		A		W	
	Entire Chignik Management Area Peak (Odd Years)	A		A		A		W
	All KMA Districts except the Mainland District					W	A	W
	Mainland District Index (16 systems) odd year	W		A		B		W
	Mainland District Index (16 systems) even year		A		W		A	
	Afognak District Index (8 systems, 1 weir) odd year	A		A		MO	MO	MO
	Afognak District Index (8 systems, 1 weir) even year		W		W	MO	MO	MO
	Northwest Kodiak District Index (9 systems) odd year	A		A		MO	MO	MO
	Northwest Kodiak District Index (9 systems) even year		A		A	MO	MO	MO
	Southwest Kodiak District Index (3 systems) odd year	A		A		MO	MO	MO
	Southwest Kodiak District Index (3 systems) even year		W		A	MO	MO	MO
	Alitak Bay District Index (4 systems, 1 weir) odd year	A		A		MO	MO	MO
	Alitak Bay District Index (4 systems, 1 weir) even year		A		A	MO	MO	MO
	Eastside Kodiak District Index (7 systems) odd year	A		A		MO	MO	MO
	Eastside Kodiak District Index (7 systems) even year		A		A	MO	MO	MO
	Northeast Kodiak District Index (3 systems) odd year	A		A		MO	MO	MO
	Northeast Kodiak District Index (3 systems) even year		W		A	MO	MO	MO
Chum	Northern District Index (44 streams)	A	A	W	W	A	A	A
	Northwestern District Index (25 streams)	W	W	W	A	W	W	A
	Shumagin Islands Section Index			B	A	A	A	NA
	SE District Mainland Index (22 streams)	A	A	A	A	A	A	W
	SE District Index (incl. Shumagin and SEDM indices)	A	A	A	A	A	A	NA
	South Central District Index (13 streams)	W	W	B	A	A	W	W
	Southwestern District Index (23 streams)	A	A	W	W	A	A	A
	Unimak District Index (3 streams)	B	W	B	B	A	A	A
	Chignik Bay District Index (3 streams)	A	B	B	B	A	A	MO
	Central District Index (6 streams)	B	B	A	B	A	B	MO
	Eastern District Index (20 streams)	A	A	A	A	A	A	MO
	Western District Index (6 streams)	A	A	A	B	A	A	MO
	Perryville District Index (7 streams)	A	B	A	B	A	A	MO
	Entire Chignik Area	A	A	A	A	A	A	MO
	Mainland District Index (17 streams)	W	W	B	W	B	A	B
	Northwest Kodiak District Index (8 streams)	A	W	W	B	B	B	MO
	Southwest Kodiak District Index (1 stream)	B	W	B	B	B	A	MO
	Alitak Bay District Index (6 streams)	W	W	W	W	A	B	MO
	Eastside Kodiak District Index (16 streams)	W	A	W	W	A	A	MO
	Northeast Kodiak District Index (~18 streams)	W	W	B	B	B	A	MO
	Kodiak Archipelago Aggregate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	A

Note: NA=Figure not available, NS=No survey, El=Eliminated, MO=Changed from escapement goal to a management objective (managed at the regional level).

Figure 5.–Westward region salmon escapements compared to goals for the years 2001 to 2007.

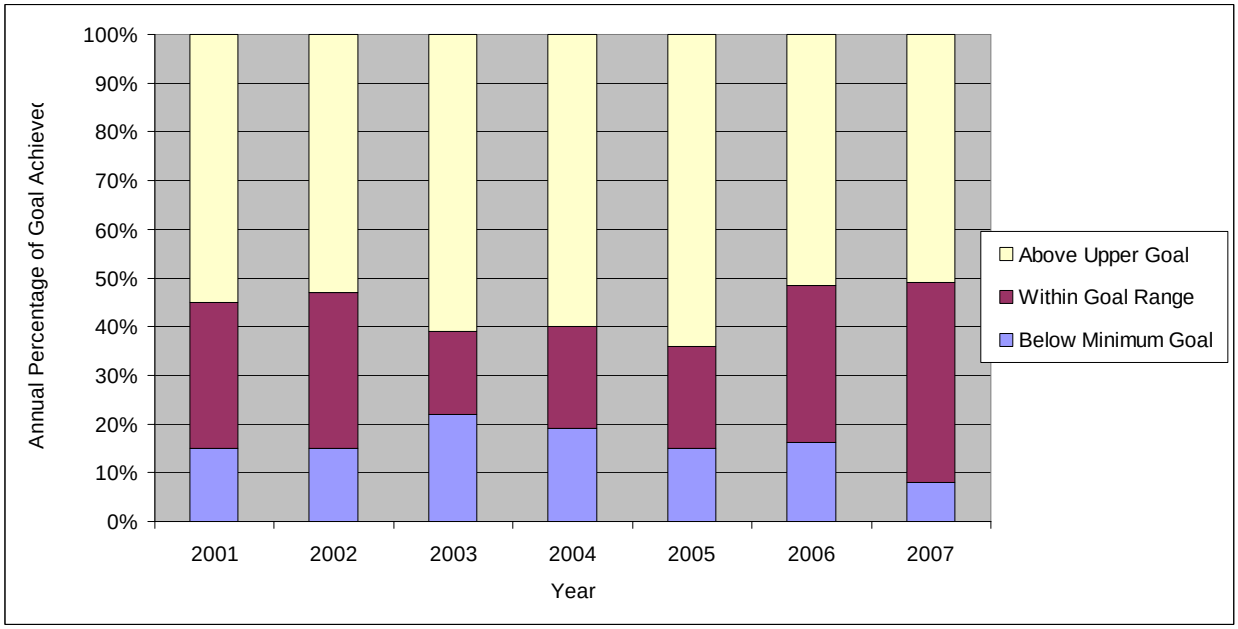

Table 9.–Westward region salmon escapements compared to goals for the years 2001 to 2007.

Westward Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Stocks	93	93	95	89	67	68	51
Below Minimum Goal							
• Number	14	14	21	17	10	11	4
• Percent	15%	15%	22%	19%	15%	16%	8%
Within Goal Range							
• Number	28	30	16	19	14	22	21
• Percent	30%	32%	17%	21%	21%	32%	41%
Above Upper Goal							
• Number	51	49	58	53	43	35	26
• Percent	55%	53%	61%	60%	64%	51%	51%

APPENDICES

Appendix A1.–Comments on Region 1 Southeast Alaska Chinook salmon unharvested surplus for 2007.

Blossom River (survey count)	None
Keta River (survey count)	Chinook salmon fisheries in Southeast Alaska are managed under provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PSC). The Chinook Technical Committee of the PSC determines what the Southeast Alaska (SEAK) all-gear harvest allocation is each year. That all-gear harvest allocation is then further allocated to user groups under the provisions of a Board of Fisheries (BOF) management plan. For most Chinook stocks in SEAK, there are no specific terminal-directed fisheries (transboundary rivers Stikine, Taku, and Alsek excluded) so the harvest takes place in highly mixed stock marine fisheries. Management actions to target specific wild stocks are limited as management must be in accordance with BOF plans. There are no inriver sport fisheries for wild stock Chinook salmon allowed in SEAK.
Unuk River (survey count)	See Keta River.
Chickamin River (survey count)	See Keta River.
Stikine River (mark-recapture)	Up until 2005 directed commercial fisheries were not allowed on Stikine Chinook under provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The commercial drift gillnet fishery did not open until the majority of the Stikine River Chinook had entered the river. The Parties (U.S and Canada) reached agreement on directed fishery regimes in 2005. Based on inseason abundance information in 2005 the stock was projected to be within EG but postseason analysis resulted in an increased escapement number.
Andrew Creek (survey count)	See comments for Stikine. Andrews Creek is a tributary on Stikine on the Alaska side of the border.
Taku River (mark-recapture)	As with the Stikine, directed fisheries were not allowed on Taku Chinook until the 2005 season. Up to that year the drift gillnet fishery did not open (for sockeye) until the majority of the run had passed into the river.
Chilkat River (mark-recapture)	There are no directed terminal commercial fisheries for Chilkat Chinook salmon. The fishery opens for sockeye after the majority of the Chinook are in the river (BOF regulation). The BOF adopted a management plan for the stock in 2003. Provisions of that plan allow for increased bag and possession limits for sport fishery if the run is projected to exceed the upper end of the goal.
Klukshu River (weir)	The Kluckshu is a tributary of the Alsek River in Canada. Directed fisheries on Alsek/Kluckshu Chinook are not currently allowed under terms of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. Such fisheries are part of ongoing negotiations with Canada.
Situk River (weir)	The Situk Chinook fishery is managed under provisions of a BOF management plan.

Note: There are no traditional directed purse seine fisheries for Chinook salmon in SEAK.

Appendix A2.–Comments on Region 1 Southeast Alaska sockeye salmon unharvested surplus for 2007.

System	Comments
Hugh Smith Lake	The Hugh Smith sockeye stock was adopted as a stock of management concern (SOC) by the BOF in 2003 (only SOC in SEAK). The department created and the BOF adopted an Action Plan to reduce the exploitation on the stock. Management actions listed in the Action Plan are driven by the inseason projection of escapement based on weir counts. At times, the weir count projections early in the season have triggered fishery closures (fish harvested incidentally in District 1 purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries) that were not really necessary but the department was bound to follow the terms of the Action Plan. The BOF "delisted" the stock as a SOC in 2006. Because of that the department is in a position to be somewhat less restrictive in terms of taking management actions outlined in the Action Plan. The department does intend to be fairly conservative in our management approach for the stock because of past escapement concerns but not as conservative as when the stock was a SOC.
Tahltan Lake	Tahltan Lake is located in Canada and drains into the Stikine River. The Stikine River sockeye drift gillnet fishery is managed under provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The Treaty specifies harvest shares for the U.S. and Canada. Stock assessment projects for the Stikine are not as fully developed as for the Taku River, but fishery managers have had sufficient stock assessment data inseason to determine that the runs in recent years have been large. Because of this the department has provided substantial fishing opportunity (increased days open) for the bulk of the return. As with Taku sockeye the reasons for escapement surpluses are complex. A factor that certainly impacted the U.S. harvest in 2006 is that fishermen were targeting enhanced chum salmon returning to SSRAA's Anita Bay release site in large numbers.
Mainstem Stikine River	See comments for Tahltan regarding Treaty. The Stikine mainstem sockeye run was exceptionally strong in 2003 and both the U.S. and Canada recognized that inseason and had extended fisheries targeting the stock. This is somewhat unusual as the mainstem component is often a limiting factor in terms of fishing time later in the summer after the Tahltan (earlier run timing) stock has passed through the fisheries.
Taku River	The Taku River sockeye drift gillnet fishery is managed under provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The Treaty specifies harvest shares for the U.S. and Canada. The department and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada jointly operate a fish wheel mark-recapture program to evaluate salmon returns to the drainage. The department's share of the sockeye part of the program is funded by federal PSC grants. The fish wheel program is one of the best stock assessment programs on the coast and managers rely heavily on information from the project inseason. Reasons for exceeding the spawning escapement objective for this drainage are fairly complex and are probably caused by a variety of factors. They include fishermen targeting abundant hatchery chum salmon returning to Douglas Island Pink and Chum (DIPAC) release sites in the area, fishermen avoiding very abundant pink salmon in the area in the last two years, fishermen targeting enhanced sockeye returning to DIPAC's Snettisham Hatchery, and other driftnet fishing opportunites in the region. Effort in the fishery has been below average in recent years as well. Another factor that certainly leads to increased escapement is the department has limited fishing time in Taku Inlet specifically to reduce the exploitation rate on Tatsamenie Lake sockeye that return later in the summer and overlap with abundant Taku mainstem sockeye stocks. In 2005 and 2006 fishermen also targeted Chinook salmon during the early part of the sockeye return using larger mesh nets that are less efficient in capturing sockeye salmon.

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System	Comments
Redoubt Lake	The BOF adopted a fishery management plan for Redoubt sockeye salmon in 2003. Provisions of the plan allow for various specific fishery management actions depending on the projected escapements at the weir (operated by the U.S. Forest Service). Redoubt supports one of the most significant sockeye subsistence harvests in Southeast Alaska. Commercial purse seine openings are allowed at relatively high run sizes (40,000 fish or higher). The deparment has opened the commercial seine fishery under the provisions of the management plan in 2004-2007 but fishing effort was light presumably due to more certain economic opportunities for pink and chum salmon in nearby areas.
Chilkat Lake	The department revised the Chilkat sockeye escapement goal in 2005. The upper bound was increased to 200,000 fish from 106,000 fish. Funding for Chilkat sockeye stock assessment is currently on a year to year basis through federal grants (Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund). In the past, the weir and/or fish wheels had been funded via general fund. That funding was cut due to decements four years ago.
Chilkoot Lake	The department operates an adult counting weir for sockeye on the Chilkoot River (funded via general fund). The weir is an essential tool for managing the District 15 driftnet fishery. Because the weir counts were strong early in the season and escapement objectives were projected to be met, the department had very aggressive openings (24/7 for much of the season) to target those fish. Effort was somewhat limited due to pink salmon abundance.
East Alsek-Doame River	The East River is in the Yakutat forelands near the Alsek River. In recent years the department has opened the fishery for extended periods of time, but harvests have been low due to reduced effort. Dry Bay (Alsek and East) fisheries have high costs for getting fish to markets/processors as the fish have to be flown out of the area.
Klukshu River	The Kluckshu River is a tributary of the Alsek River in Canada. The Alsek is managed under provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. Sockeye returns to Kluckshu in 2002 and 2003 were very strong. The 2003 return may have been the largest total return on record. Management of the fishery is driven only by fishery performance data (CPUE) and is thus somewhat limited in terms of specific abundance information. Despite this the department has successfully managed this fishery over the long-term.
Lost River	In 1999 the Lost River carved a new channel—instead of entering directly into the Gulf of Alaska, it now discharges into the Situk Lagoon. Because this is a much smaller stock than Situk, the department has imposed commercial closed waters along the Situk Lagoon adjacent to the Lost in recent years. Harvest of Lost River sockeye is pretty much bycatch to harvest of more abundant Situk stock.
Situk River	The Situk Inlet set net sockeye fishery is managed based on escapement information from the Situk weir. The weir is a critical tool for management of this, the most important fishery in the Yakutat area. Funding for the weir is currently short term (one year) and is unstable (used to be on general fund, but cut due to decrements). In the two years with surplus escapements, the department did open the fishery 24/7 once we were sure escapement objectives would be met. Fishing effort in the Situk fishery declines as large numbers of pink salmon enter the fishery (which happened in 2003 and 2006) because of the low price offered for that species. The fact fishermen do try to avoid pink salmon does reduce the exploitation rate on Situk sockeye in big pink years. There was also below average effort in the Situk fishery in 2003—presumably due to relatively low prices for all salmon.

Appendix A3.–Comments on Region 1 Southeast Alaska coho salmon unharvested surplus for 2007.

System	Comments
Hugh Smith Lake	SEAK coho salmon are primarily harvested in the highly mixed stock salmon troll fishery (averge exploitation in troll is about 40%, total exploitation about 60%). There are also drift gillnet fisheries in near terminal areas that harvest more discrete stocks. The troll fishery is managed on a regional basis. Trollers may retain coho salmon beginning on June 15 (although there are very few coho around until July) and the season closes by regulation on September 20. The department may, and has, extend the fishery through September 30 if run strength warrants it. The department has extended the troll fishery through September 30 in all or portions of the region in 2001–2004 and 2006. The point here is the fishery that harvests the majority of the coho salmon in SEAK is open about as much as it can be. Driftnet fisheries are managed on a weekly basis with fishing periods of 2–7 days per week depending upon inseason stock assessment data. The region I sport fishery has a six fish daily bag limit and is open for the entire year.
Taku River	Taku River coho salmon returns have been very strong in recent years. The fishery is managed in accordance with provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty, but it has not been Treaty constraints that have hampered the coho harvest. One factor that hampers the Taku coho harvest is that the department has taken conservative management actions to protect co-migrating fall chum salmon. Once chum salmon are not a factor the department has been more aggressive, in some cases 24/7 openings, but in general effort has been low.
Auke Creek	See Hugh Smith comment.
Montana Creek	See Hugh Smith comment.
Peterson Creek	See Hugh Smith comment.
Ketchikan Survey Index	See Hugh Smith comment.
Sitka Survey Index	See Hugh Smith comment.
Ford Arm Lake	See Hugh Smith comment.
Berners River	See Hugh Smith comment. The department does open a driftnet fishery in Section 15-B (Berners Bay) to target Berners River coho salmon when run strength warrants it. Section 15-B has been open in 2002–2004 and 2006.
Chilkat River	Chilkat River coho salmon are mostly harvested in the mixed stock region-wide troll and District 15 driftnet fisheries. The troll fishery is managed as described above in the Hugh Smith comments. The department has managed the District 15 driftnet fishery somewhat conservatively in recent years to reduce the exploitation on Chilkat fall chum salmon that have a similar run timing to Chilkat coho. It is safe to say that the conservative fishing time to reduce exploitation on fall chum has limited the harvest of Chilkat coho salmon.
Italio River	The Italio coho stock is a relatively small run. The department opens the fishery when we know we have met the escapement objectives. In most cases when the fishery has been opened in recent years, effort has been very low, presumably because of fishing opportunity in the Situk fishery, which is road accessible.
Lost River	The Lost River discharges into Situk Lagoon. Fishery management in the Lagoon is driven mostly by decisions made for Situk stocks.
Situk River	The coho salmon return to Situk in 2002 was the second largest run on record. The department opened the fishery 24/7 when it was projected escapement goals would be exceeded. Effort in the fishery overall was well below average.
Tsiu/Tsivat Rivers	The Tsiu River is very remote and coho salmon harvested in the commercial set net fishery must be flown to markets. Due to low prices in 2002 and 2003 the river was not fished at all despite extended openings.

Appendix A4.–Comments on Region 1 Southeast Alaska pink salmon unharvested surplus for 2007.

System	Comments
Southern Southeast	The department does not know what the total pink salmon return is in SEAK. We do know that the commercial harvest has averaged about 50 million fish annually since the early 1990s. We do know that in some years the harvest could have been substantially higher and not negatively affected escapements and production. The harvest in many years of high production is not limited by fishing opportunity, but by processing capacity. Companies have frequently placed purse seine vessels on harvest limits during the peak of the run. The biological escapement goals are index goals for a subset of pink salmon producing streams in the region. There are roughly 2,500 streams that produce pink salmon in SEAK and the department surveys 718 of these streams on a regular basis. Fishery openings are based on aerial survey counts conducted by area management biologists. The aerial survey program relies heavily on Federal grants on an annual basis. Survey costs have increased dramatically in recent years and GF budgets have decreased.
Northern Southeast Inside	See comment above.
Northern Southeast Outside	See comment above.
Situk River (even-year)	Setnet permit holders fishing in the Situk Lagoon commonly try and limit their harvest of pink salmon. This is because of the low prices for the fish. In some cases permit holders choose not to fish—even though the fishery is open—until pink salmon have passed through the lagoon.

Appendix B1.–Comments on Region 2 Chinook salmon unharvested surplus for 2007.

System	Comments
Upper Cook Inlet Chinook salmon	Although a few stocks of Chinook salmon exceeded their escapement goal in Upper Cook Inlet, these stocks are targeted by sport fishers, not commercial fishers.

Appendix B2.–Comments on Region 2 sockeye salmon unharvested surplus for 2007.

System	Comments
English Bay	The forecast for English Bay was poor and the season began with this area closed. Once the escapement goal was achieved, the area was opened, but because it was later in the season, only a few fishermen participated.
Delight Lake Chenik Lake	These runs were very strong. Although fishing was open and liberalized, there was insufficient effort to harvest the entire surplus.
Bear Lake	The SEG is combined with the hatchery broodstock goal to create a "desired inriver return", which was achieved in 2007. The entire available surplus was harvested by hatchery and commercial fishers.
Amakdedori Creek	This system is small and not associated with a lake. Because it is a small system, no targeted commercial fishing is allowed.
Crescent River	Because of the remoteness of this fishery, there is a lack of effort and tender support.
Kasilof River	The current management plans allotted fishing time prior to July 9 is not sufficient to harvest excess fish in years of large returns (2 regular scheduled periods plus up to 48 hours of additional E.O. time). The 48-hour window closure is problematic when large passage rates occurred during the closure. These two factors have kept the department from being able to manage for the escapement goal.
Naknek River Egegik River Ugashik River Wood River Igushik River Togiak River	The 2007 sockeye salmon run to Bristol Bay was approximately 29% above the preseason forecast. Although the commercial harvest of sockeye salmon was 12% above the preseason forecast, escapement goals were exceeded in Bristol Bay for the same reason. Limitations in processing capacity affected the department's ability to control sockeye escapements into most systems in Bristol Bay. Escapements into the Kvichak, Nushagak, and Togiak Rivers fell within established SEG ranges. All other systems were above established ranges. A record run to the Ugashik District and a strong Naknek River run contributed to high escapement in those systems.
Coghill Lake	Because of other fisheries more accessable and easier to fish, there is a lack of effort to harvest excess sockeye salmon in this area.
Copper River	This run was very strong. Although fishing was open and liberalized, there was insufficient effort to harvest the entire surplus.

Appendix B3.– Comments on Region 2 pink salmon unharvested surplus for 2007.

System	Comments
Barabara Creek Seldovia Creek Port Graham River	Fishermen in these areas target sockeye salmon. Pink salmon are considered a bycatch. Also, effort and catches are low because of the run timing differential between the two species.
Windy Creek Right Rocky River Island Creek Bruin River Sunday Creek Brown's Peak Creek	Natural returns of pink salmon, usually the dominant species in numbers of commercially harvested salmon in LCI, were considered relatively good this year. Unfortunately, despite the numerous and fairly liberal openings to target these natural stocks, overall catches (both natural and hatchery) totaled only 287,400 fish, primarily because of erratic tender service to, and lack of available buyers in, remote LCI districts (natural stocks) and a weak return to the single remaining pink salmon hatchery in LCI.

Appendix B4.–Comments on Region 2 chum salmon unharvested surplus for 2007.

System	Comments
Ursus Cove	There was reduced incentive because nearby areas were closed to fishing, marginal surpluses made the effort difficult to economically justify, and there was a lack of tender service and buyers in remote districts.

Appendix C1.–Comments on Region 3 AYK Chinook salmon unharvested surplus for 2007**.**

System	Comments
N.F. Goodnews River M.F. Goodnews River Kanektok River	The harvest was limited by conservative management and by processing capacity and low effort.
Kogrukluk River Kwethluk River Tuluksak River George River Kisaralik River Aniak River Salmon River (Aniak River tributary) Holitna River Cheeneetnuk River (Stony River tributary) Gagaryah (Stony River Tributary) Salmon River (Pitka Fork River tributary)	The harvest was limited by processing capacity and low effort, conservative management due to a recent designated stock of concern status, and ensuring subsistence fishing needs are met.
Kwiniuk River (tower)	The harvestable surplus was due to lack of commercial markets.
Anvik River (aerial survey)	Conservative management based on stock of concern status resulted in lower harvest.
Chena River (tower) Salcha River (tower)	The Chena and Salch River are tributaries of the Tanana River and are managed as a terminal fishery with a guideline harvest range of 600 to 800 Chinook in District 6. This range can be exceeded if escapement projects in the drainage indicate a harvestable surplus exists; however, in this district flesh quality is greatly reduced and there has been only limited commercial interest.
Canada Mainstem (mark/recapture)	Conservative managemant based on stock of concern status and meeting treaty obligations resulted in lower harvests since 2000.

Appendix C2.–Comments on Region 3 AYK sockeye salmon unharvested surplus for 2007.

System	Comments
M.F. Goodnews River N.F. Goodnews River Kanektok River	The harvest was limited by processing capacity and low effort.
Pilgrim River	The commercial sockeye fishery was initiated by BOF in 2007. The unharvested surplus in 2007 was the result of low fishing effort. Pilgrim River weir and Salmon Lake/Grand Central River aerial survey assess similar escapement via different methods.

Appendix C3.–Comments on Region 3 AYK coho salmon unharvested surplus for 2007**.**

System	Comments
M.F. Goodnews River	The harvest was limited by processing capacity and low effort.
Kogrukluk River	The harvest was limited by processing capacity and low effort.
Kwiniuk River	Unharvestable surplus of coho salmon in Norton Sound is generally the result of reduced commercial market/capacity.
Delta Clearwater River	The harvest of Tanana River coho stocks has been dependent on conservative management of fall chum salmon fishery and reduced commercial fishing effort.

Appendix C4.–Comments on Region 3 AYK pink salmon unharvested surplus for 2007.

System	Comments
Kwiniuk River	Since 2000 there has been no commercial market for pink salmon. However, the harvestable surplus of pink salmon in some subdistricts in Norton Sound (e.g. Subdistrict 1) goes unexploited due to protection afforded to other species.

Appendix C5.–Comments on Region 3 AYK chum salmon unharvested surplus for 2007.

System	Comments
M.F. Goodnews River Kogrukluk R. Weir Aniak Sonar	The harvest was limited by processing capacity and low effort, as well as a nonexistent chum salmon market.
Noatak and Eli Rivers	The Kotzebue chum Salmon unharvested surpluses were the result of reduced market interest.
Sinuk River	The Subdistrict 1 unharvested surpluses were the result of conservative regulations and management plans to meet escapement goals and subsistence priority.
Niukluk River	The Subdistricts 2 and 3 unharvested surpluses were the result of reduced market interest.

Appendix C6.–Comments on Region 3 AYK Yukon River summer chum salmon unharvested surplus for 2007.

System	Comments
E.F. Andreafsky R. (weir count)	The Andreafsky River has not shown increased production—unlike systems in the middle and upper Yukon River. However, there is little commercial interest in this stock due to the quality of the fish and depressed market conditions.
Anvik R. (sonar estimate)	The Anvik River has historically contributed approximately 40% of the summer chum returning to the Yukon River. This system has not shown the increased production that has been seen in the middle and upper Yukon River summer chum stocks. The Anvik River management plan allows an inriver summer chum fishery if the escapement is projected to be 500,000 or more. In 2005 and 2006, escapement would have allowed an inriver fishery; however, no commercial market was available. However, increased market demand was observed in 2007.
Pilot Station Sonar (Sonar estimate)	Harvestable surplus has been foregone in recent years because of the lack of a commercial market. However, increased market demand was observed in 2007. The Yukon River Summer Chum Management Plan (5 AAC 05.362) has an inriver goal of 1 million summer chum salmon, based on Pilot Station sonar estimates and projections, which will allow for river-wide commercial fisheries. This level of passage will allow for escapement and subsistence uses. Harvestable surplus based on commercial harvest upstream from Pilot Station is subtracted from Pilot Station sonar estimates.

Appendix C7.–Comments on Region 3 AYK Yukon River fall chum salmon unharvested surplus for 2007.

System	Comments
Yukon River Drainage (foot surveys, mark/recapture, and sonar estimates)	Low market interest and conservative management based on stock of concern status and meeting treaty obligations resulted in low harvests.
Tanana River Delta River	Low market interest and conservative management based on stock of concern status resulted in low harvests.
Toklat River	Escapement surveys were incomplete in 2005. In 2006 and 2007 escapement survey funding was not available.
Upper Yukon River Tributary	Same as Yukon River Drainage
Chandalar River	Same as Yukon River Drainage
Sheenjek River	Same as Yukon River Drainage
Fishing Branch River (Canada)	The escapement goal is based on the US/Canada Agreement and not on a BEG. Since the start of the counting weir in 1985, the Agreement goal has been exceeded once—which conincided with the drainage-wide record run in 2005. Interim escapement objectives have been agreed to by the Yukon Panel since 2003.
Yukon R. Mainstem (Canada) Canadian Mainstem surplus is estimated by calculating total allowable catch for stock and applying the maximum U.S. harvest share (0.71).	Low market interest and conservative management based on stock of concern status and meeting treaty obligations resulted in low harvests. Interim escapement objectives have been applied from 2002 to 2004 so un-harvested surplus has been calculated relative to goals.

Appendix D1.–Comments on Region 4 Westward Chinook salmon unharvested surplus for 2007**.**

System	Comments
Nelson River	Surplus escapements were primarily due to lack of industry interest and minimal fishing effort rather than any specific management action.
Chignik River	There is no directed commercial Chinook salmon fishery in Chignik, although there are steady sport fish harvests upstream from the weir.
Karluk River	Due to low sockeye salmon escapements in recent years, Karluk River has not opened to commercial fishing during Chinook run timing. Chinook are not actively, commercially managed in the Kodiak Management Area.
Ayakulik River	Due to low sockeye salmon escapements in recent years, the Ayakulik has not opened to commercial fishing during Chinook run timing. Chinook are not actively, commercially managed in the Kodiak Management Area.

Appendix D2.–Comments on Region 4 Westward sockeye salmon unharvested surplus for 2007**.**

System	Comments
Cinder River	Surplus escapements were primarily due to lack of industry interest and minimal fishing effort rather than any specific management action.
Ilnik River	Regulations did not provide adequate harvest opportunity on early portion of run. This was changed during February 2007 BOF meeting.
Meshik River	Surplus escapements were primarily due to lack of industry interest, minimal fishing effort and restrictive regulations—that were changed during the February 2007 BOF meeting.
Bear River Early Run	Surplus escapements were primarily due to lack of industry interest and minimal fishing effort rather than any specific management action.
Nelson River	Surplus escapements were primarily due to strong runs while almost continuous fishing opportunity was permitted by the department.
North Creek	Surplus escapements were primarily due to lack of industry interest and minimal fishing effort rather than any specific management action.
Orzinski Lake Mortensen Lagoon Thin Point Lake	There has been a lack of interest or participation by the commercial fleet in some areas either due to geography, time of year, or any number of reasons.
Chignik River Late Run	This river is managed for an additional 50,000 (MO) for subsistence needs, and processor closures in August and fishery "stand downs" have contributed to surplus escapements.
Karluk River Early Run	Managers can't open the season until the upper limit goal has been assured, thereby leading to overescapement concerns if the run comes early. Overescapement is often due to a lack of industry interest and lack of effort by commercial fishermen, rather than from any specific management action.
Karluk River Late Run	The Karluk late-run begins to peak in late August. This area was overescaped primarily due to lack of industry interest and lack of effort by commercial fishermen rather than by any specific management action. In some years of overescapement, there were quality issues due to the sockeye blushing up.

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System	Comments
Saltery Lake	Due to the increasing costs of running weirs and the gradual erosion of general funds for the department, the weir was discontinued for the 2004 season and escapements are estimated using aerial surveys. The Saltery system is a small glacially fed lake. Sockeye are difficult to survey in this system due to the turbidity of the lake. Generally the sockeye are visible when they begin to stage at the mouths of spawning streams. Usually this occurs after the majority of the run has returned. The Saltery did have a salmon counting weir prior to 2004 and managers were able to closely monitor escapements and provide liberal fishing opportunities if there appeared to be overescapement issues. However, even with commercial fishing open to the mouth of Saltery, seiners were not able to harvest enough of the sockeye to prevent overescapement. Due to the increasing costs of running weirs and the gradual erosion of general funds for the department, the weir was discontinued for the 2004 season and escapement are estimated using aerial surveys.
Pasagshak River	Commercial fishers generally do not target this stock.
Buskin Lake	The Buskin River Section remains closed to commercial salmon fishing until July 6. The majority of the sockeye run has passed the weir prior to the first commercial opening.

Appendix D3.–Comments on Region 4 Westward coho salmon unharvested surplus for 2007.

System	Comments
Nelson River (no 2007 numbers) Thin Point Lake (no 2007 numbers)	Surplus escapements were primarily due to lack of industry interest and minimal fishing effort rather than any specific management action.
Pasagshak River Buskin River Olds River American River	Commercial fishers generally do not target this stock.

Appendix D4.–Comments on Region 4 Westward pink salmon unharvested surplus for 2007.

System	Comments
Bechevin Bay Section - odd year Bechevin Bay Section - even year South Peninsula Total - odd year South Peninsula Total - even year Entire Chignik Area - odd year	Surplus escapements were primarily due to lack of industry interest and minimal fishing effort rather than any specific management action.

Appendix D5.–Comments on Region 4 Westward chum salmon unharvested surplus for 2007.

System	Comments
Northern District Southeastern District Southwestern District Unimak District Entire Chignik Area	Surplus escapements were primarily due to lack of industry interest and minimal fishing effort rather than any specific management action.

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